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The Editor must be acquainted with the name of the author of any article, whether local or literary.

THE Christmas holidays are now over, and all are returning looking happy and well. For ourselves, we have thoroughly enjoyed the holidays, and we sincerely hope that all our readers can say the same. To all the students we would say, settle down to steady work, but don't hurt yourselves whatever you do.

STILL another addition to our already long list of College Societies, and this time it is an important one. The Apollonian School, founded by the theologues, has for its purpose the cultivation of the oratorical abilities of the inhabitants of Divinity Hall, and before the JOURNAL again appears we expect that the effect of the new venture will be apparent to all. We will then give our readers an insight into how the cultivation aforesaid is managed.

TRULY it is discouraging. In our second number this session, we strongly advised every member of the freshman year to join the Rifle Company. And now, where is the Rifle Company? Surely it cannot have fallen through for good. If the prospects are that it will not be resuscitated, it is a burning shame to the students of Queen's, as a more beneficial exercise can no where be procured than that obtained from rifle drill. We have among us now material for a company as good as any in the city battalion, besides three or four qualified militia officers. We sincerely hope and trust that this matter will not be allowed to die out, and that we will be able to announce in the next issue of the JOURNAL that the drill is again in full blast.

WE have to announce yet another change in our staff. A year having elapsed since the appointment of Mr. J. S. Skinner to the Secretary-Treasurership, that gentleman resigned his office, and Mr. Geo. F. Henderson, from the staff, was appointed in his stead. Mr. Skinner will fill the vacancy thus made in the staff. Mr. H. M. Mowat, B. A., representative of the Law Faculty, has also resigned, though no successor has as yet been appointed.

In this connection we might say that, though we are decidedly averse to anything like dunning, we would take it as a favor if such of our subscribers as have not yet sent in their subscription, would do so at an early date, and thus save us, at least, a great deal of inconvenience.

WE have before us a copy of some correspondence which has taken place between our Senate and the Education Department, anent certain regulations lately adopted by the Department, by which University graduates are excluded from occupying the position of Assistant Master in High Schools until they have taken a Normal School course. We regret that we have to hold this correspondence over until our next number, as this is a matter which seriously affects a large number of students, and as some of our leading dailies have published articles which have mistakenly represented our Senate as advocating the very thing they are opposing. We are happy to state, however, that on account of the prompt action of the Senate of Queen's on the matter there is a good prospect of the obnoxious regulations being rescinded.

THE report having gained credence in the early part of the session, that all registered students would be eligible to vote at the election of the next Chancellor, not a little disappointment will be felt by many now, on learning that that privilege and right is still withheld. Why it is so we cannot surmise, but the fact remains, and we can only hope that what is an unquestionable right will soon be granted. All the undergraduates are certainly as much interested in the welfare and prosperity of their *Alma Mater* as are any of the Alumni, and it seems but fair that their opinions should be respected in such an important appointment.

The students in submitting to the powers that be, trust that the good judgment which has marked their choice in the past may be still further exemplified in the coming election.

WHAT is a model student? This is a question that thousands of young men are daily endeavouring to answer. To one class "cramming" seems the only legiti-

mate object of a student's course. Morning, noon and night they are at it, till what was gained yesterday is almost irrevocably hidden by the acquisitions of to-day. In the arrangement of their knowledge chaos reigns supreme. Many facts and ideas have been acquired, but they can seldom be found when needed, or applied when suitable. Another class of students seems to have adopted as a standing rule, "one hour only shalt thou study during each day; the rest thou shalt spend with the 'boys' in rolling the 'bully football,' in rousing the echoes in college halls, and in lifting up the voice in the societies of your college." The right course seems to be between these classes. The failing in Queen's leans decidedly towards the first, and though it may seem paradoxical, we must confess that there is too much studying done in our college. Professors may laugh at the idea. They tell us that they have been through the course and know what is best for students. With all deference to superior age and ability we think another opinion might be had from observation in the world around us. We sometimes find men of great erudition exercising but little influence. They have the tools but cannot use them, while others of less learning are able to do more, because they can bring their knowledge to bear on practical questions. It is true we must have men deeply educated; but a mistake is made if this is held to be the sole object of a university education. The work of training men for public positions belongs properly to universities. The public largely endows these institutions, and, therefore, should have something in return. The London *Spectator*, a very able journal, thinks that the debating and other societies of our colleges form the best and most natural means of fitting men for public life. It is a grand work for any college to be engaged in, therefore let us have more time for this study. This change

does not mean less work for the student ; because the man who is preparing himself for political life, or for journalistic or other work, has no easy task. We hope that our Senate will soon recognize this important factor of college work, and will identify itself more with the means taken for its accomplishment.

A SUGGESTIVE SERIES OF ESSAYS.

ANY book which clearly indicates the direction in which the stream of thought of the present day is flowing, or is likely to flow, deserves the careful attention of students. Especially is this the case when the book proceeds from the cultured youth of a country, for the thoughts of the thinking young men of one generation are not unlikely to be the prevalent views of the next. For these reasons readers of the JOURNAL will no doubt be interested in a forthcoming volume of essays, written by a little group of young Englishmen, which will show among other things that the sway of the depressing school of thought represented by such names as Spencer, Bain and Lewes is not quite so universal in the land of its birth as people are apt to suppose. There are to be nine writers in all, by each of whom a special task has been undertaken, and their essays while reflecting individual divergencies of thought will have this common bond of union, that they are all written from the point of view of what for want of a better word may be called Idealism. The unity underlying all the endeavours of men, and making them human, will be brought out by a discussion of the literary, scientific, economical, social and political aspects of life. The work is also to contain a preface by Professor Caird, of Glasgow University, in which he will take occasion to say a word about the late Professor Green, to whom the work is to be dedicated.

In one of the essays, advanced sheets of which have been received, Mr. James Bonar, a graduate of Glasgow and Oxford, treats of "The Struggle for Existence" in a way that is well fitted to make the reader look impatiently for the rest of the series. Its general aim is to show that the desire of gain or well-being, while it is a legitimate end of human endeavour, is only truly viewed when it is regarded as one of the aspects of social life. A sketch of the Modern State is accordingly drawn, and an attempt is made to indicate the limits of State interference with the individual. Mr. Bonar is too wise to adopt the extreme Individualism which would make the State merely the supreme Constable, and allow the 'struggle for existence' to rage unchecked. At the same time he says that 'laissez faire' or 'hands off' is the true principle of government in all the strata of society except the lowest. "Modern Society," he says, "instead of letting the struggle rage itself out in the lower strata, takes every possible pains to end it. It recognizes the claims of

weakness even more than the claims of strength, knowing that old strength can see to itself, while young strength, no less than young weakness, may be powerless without its 'Great-heart.' It 'honours all men,' and its schools and hospitals and charities are designed to raise the lowest of them to the true level of their manhood, and give to all the 'open career.' Like a wise parent, society will keep a tight hold on its children in their tender years, and it will gradually relax its hold as they grow mature and strong enough to take care of themselves."

The following extract will give some idea of the vigorous way in which the writer handles his theme. His style is always nervous and forcible, and compels the attention of the reader, but perhaps it carries to an extreme the method of allusion which young Oxonians have caught from the Master of Balliol.

"It is well to note that the phrase 'struggle for existence' is by no means free from ambiguity. We must not allow its great biological prestige to win it any uncritical indulgence in a region that is above biology. There is, undoubtedly, a sense in which the 'struggle for existence' is the essential condition of all progress. There is another sense in which the same statement is entirely false. It is false if 'existence' means 'bare life.' Starvation is no stimulus. The mere struggle for a bare existence, the effort to save oneself from starvation, never leads to progress, either in a society or in an individual. Wherever there is progress, there is something more spiritual at work than frantic or even deliberate efforts after self-preservation; and that is ideals, or at least ideas. If we throw a man into deep water and leave him there, his terrified struggling will not teach him to swim, though it may enable him to clutch the bank. The effort to make both ends meet, and the consciousness that even half a day's holiday would defeat the purpose, does not stimulate a man. He may become perfect through, that is to say, in the teeth of this suffering, but not by means of it. When people are told not to trust to the Poor Laws or to their neighbors to save them from destitution, this does not mean that if they are once thoroughly destitute they have the smallest power to save themselves. It is a common phrase that 'those nearest pauperism take least pains to avoid it.' The destitute man may never happen to become a pauper, and the habitual pauper may never allow himself to become destitute; but the wings are as effectually clipped by destitution as by indolence. Carry depression beyond a certain point, and it kills the power of effort by killing all hope; and the point is reached, if ever anywhere short of death, at the moment when the struggle of the human being becomes an endeavour not to gain abundance of life but an escape from death."

The new philosophical society could not do better than take up, and thoroughly discuss, this admirable essay.

W.

MR. W. C. COMPTON is again in the city. He purposes attending Queen's College.—*Daily News*.

UNIVERSITY SERMON.

ON Sunday afternoon (Dec. 17th,) Principal Grant conducted a special Christmas service in Convocation Hall. The choral part of the service was appropriate to the occasion, several Christmas carols being rendered. The following is the sermon:—

THE INCARNATION AND ITS BEARING UPON OUR IDEAL OF LIFE.

We shall not meet again as a congregation till January 14th, and I therefore take the present opportunity of wishing you a happy Christmas and a good New Year. We stand on a great natural summit of time, looking back over one annual course of the sun, and looking forward to another on which he is entering. This is the week of the winter solstice, and before the week ends we shall have commenced a new year, according to the division of time made by nature. The oftener I stand on such a summit, the more insignificant time—with all its noisy and feverish bustle—appears, and the more near and overwhelming the realities of Eternity. The more must it be seen by us that the one thing needful is to be united to the Eternal.

The world offers so much of unsatisfactoriness that at times the most hopeful gets caught with life-weariness, and cries out with Elijah, "it is enough; take away my life, for I am not better than my fathers," or with Paul, "I have a desire to depart and be with Christ, which is far better." But such seasons are not our best. The true believer is a worker, and the true worker is a singer. This is a very practical world, with plenty of hard work daily offered to our hands to do. Even when little can be known, there is always plenty to be done. And this is the season of the year when hope should be most exultant.

What word have I for you at such a time? I know none better than that with which the Lord Jesus commenced and ended the earthly teaching of His scholars; Follow thou me. Again and again He uses the same word during His ministry to all who desired any relationship with Him. It indicates the key-note of His dealings with men. It is His word to us at all times. It is His word to us now.

Who is He that speaks so authoritatively to men? By what right does this man assume such a superiority over us? Holy Scripture answers, He is "the Word of God" "made flesh." Therefore He speaks by divine right.

On this truth, the truth of the Incarnation, is based the hope of humanity. Well might the announcement of it be called tidings of great joy. As the choir has just carolled, the fact that God's Son took our nature is "the great joy." If it is not true, then this is a horrible world, and the only possible theory of life is Pessimism. But it is true. The Christ was born at Bethlehem. Born after a method unique, mysterious, transcendental, but in perfect harmony with what He was, in harmony with His work and His life. For such a life as His, His birth was natural. So was His death. So was His resurrection. His birth, His character, His teaching, His miracles, His death, His resurrection, His ascension, each by itself is inexplicable. Take all together, and we have a symmetrical whole. We have the most charmingly natural and unaffected biography that ever was written. And the whole chain depends on the first link, the Incarnation.

In the Calendar of Christendom, the birthday of Christ is associated with the return of the sun to the earth, and with the festival kept on that occasion by all nations, and called Yule by our Saxon and Scandinavian forefathers. The day on which Christ was born is not given in the New Testament. But if a time was to be selected, what time so suitable as that on which all nature rejoices at the

annual return of light and life. It was a happy thought to associate the two days. New hope for earth when the sun begins again to come nearer. New hope for the world when the Son of Righteousness dawns on its horizon.

We read in to-day's lesson the circumstances of His birth, the simple and touching incidents that cluster round His cradle. He came to save Jew and Gentile, and to both His birth is heralded. To whom among the Jews? In God's sight, Herod the King and his men of war are not the representatives of the people. Neither are the Scribes and Elders. They are apparently wise, learned and pious men. They are deeply read in the Commentaries of the Rabbis. But a man may have mastered tomes of theology and yet be without the heavenly wisdom that a simple loving heart supplies. He may have busied himself all his life with the verbiage of controversy, and may have the reputation of learning, and yet know less of God and nature, less of truth and fact than a shepherd, a gardener, a weather-wise sailor has learned. Fitly, then, is the message concerning the coming of the King sent to lowly shepherds who have learned reverence, humility, and some portion of truth from reading the book of the heavens in their nightly watches. And the Gentile world is also divinely summoned. Its representatives are grave, wise and noble men. But they, too, had been accustomed to commune with nature; and in loving her they had learned to discern the signs of the times. Who they were or from what part of the East, what kind of a star they saw or how it led them, we know not and are not careful to inquire. In the East there have ever been such wise men. Balaam's prophecy was not forgotten in lands where such words are handed down from generation to generation. Not in vain had the Jews been scattered over the East. Not in vain had Esther shared the throne, and Daniel ruled the Empire of the Great King. It was believed that a Saviour King would come, and about this time there was a general expectation that He would be born in Judea.

They who seek shall find. They are led a long and toilsome way to the Holy City, to the men who had in charge the inspired oracles. God never gives unnecessary light. What man can do or tell, He leaves to man. So when the seekers get to the law and the testimony, the star disappears.

Two classes are found in Jerusalem. First, the religious world that rests in the letter; the men who believe themselves everything, but who do nothing for the world. They know the place where the Saviour is to be born, and they know the time, but they will not take a walk of five or six miles to seek Him. Are there not men now who believe in all the creeds of the Church, but who go not out to seek Christ, not even into the next street where hearts are breaking, outcasts perishing, poor little children crying? Side by side with this religious world is the political world that desires to use religion for its own ends. It believes in God in a kind of a way, but believes also that it can evade His will by the diplomacy of falsehood, deceit and cruelty.

The Scriptures having been opened to the seekers, Christ is not far away. A walk of five miles, and Bethlehem is seen crowning a ridge that overlooks one of the most fertile valleys in Judea; and lo, the star reappears and stands over the place. And they rejoiced with great joy! Thus, ever press on, O seeker, and to you the star shall arise, and a joy fill your heart that the world understands not. Men may say, we see no star. Or, it is no better than other stars shining in the heavens. Or, it can be explained by ordinary causes. No, no, the truly wise man answers, it is the star of Bethlehem.

To what is the divine light pointing? Come and see. To a babe; a babe lying in one of the stalls, excavated for cattle out of the rock, adjoining the public Khan or

Caravanserai. Jesus is crowded out of the inn. So continually does this busy, greedy, selfish world push Jesus into an obscure corner. Only a babe! The world turns away with loud laughter. The world has always been a fool. What agent is equal in potency to a babe?

The grave, good, wealthy sages from the East turn not away. They worship Him. To Him they gladly give the best that His earth yields; gold, representing all the world, for it can buy all the world; incense, representing the praise and devotion of the heart, and their faith that He is God; myrrh, representing the bitter work of repentance, and the fact of His true humanity. Let us not too, adore Him. And if the Eternal Word was not ashamed to become a babe, let us never be ashamed to be babes, and we shall find that our weakness is our strength.

And the babe became a man. Through all stages of humanity He lived, consecrating every epoch: a long, toilsome, sorrowing journey through the schools of boyhood and youth, the weakness of the flesh and the trials of life. It was long for a divine being to tabernacle on this poor earth. Yes, but the lightning in the collied night that makes visible the electricity, lasts longer, if we compare the moment's flash with the whole of time, than did the manifestation of the Christ, if we compare His 33 years on earth with His Eternal unseen life, before and after. All those years He was revealing the Father. As the true Word reveals the thought and is one with it from its very nature, so did the Christ reveal the eternal thought and the eternal love that is at the heart of the Universe. Jesus reveals to us God, brings Him nigh to us, makes us feel our relationship to Him. All the words and works of Jesus, what are they? Daguerreotypes, in which have been stamped for ever God's sympathies, thy for His weary, wayworn, foolish sons and daughters, His sorrow because of their departure from Him, His yearnings for their return, His warnings of judgment, His tears—ah, my God!—His tears over us! Now, I see God with a love in His heart towards me as much higher than human love as heaven is higher than earth. I see that there is provided for me in Christ power to enable me to walk as He walked, power with which to conquer sin, and so at last to appear spotless before Him. Yea, the very wrath of God against sin which formerly terrified or even steeled my heart against Him, those denunciations against that whatsoever worketh abomination or maketh a lie, that inflexible determination to destroy whatever is opposed to His ineffable holiness, all that justice and purity that formerly condemned me, is now beautiful and helps to win me to Him. I see that His heart is love, and know that it is His love that makes Him intolerant of everything false and vile. I can see the necessity of the pillar that was light and joy to the Israelites being a pillar of cloud and gloom to the Egyptians. The sun that brings new life to the living is the same agent that ensures the speedy corruption and destruction of that which is dead.

And He not only reveals God, but He reveals the kind of life in the flesh with which God is well pleased, and which it is possible for us to attain unto. Many a time had the cry gone up from hearts conscious of sin and weakness, "who will show us the good, and enable us to follow it?" Many a teacher had sought to frame a model for his disciples and the ages that were to come. But even Plato could draw in Socrates only the picture of one who speculated calmly, a beautiful soul who knew not how to practise the lessons he taught. Man's ideal has always been one-sided or unnatural. And worst of all, the human teacher had in himself no perennial power to lift up others. He could be no Saviour of the world.

But the life of the Lord from His rough cradle to His rougher death-bed is the absolutely ideal life, in its silences as well as in its speech, in His sufferings as well

as in His works. He was a man and thought nothing in man foreign or uncongenial. Brought up, as we have been, in the bosom of the family; taught in the ordinary ways; working with His hands as a carpenter; taking part in the glad festivities of marriage, and providing for the superfluities of the guests; eating with sinners, and eating also with the holy men of earth; living a life of calm, beneficent activity; delighting in the conversation of friends and the society of happy homes; distinguished from the mass of men not by dress, looks, titles or habits of life, but by full orb intellectual and spiritual greatness and unwearied willingness to attend to the needs of the poor and suffering. But while His life thus flowed on equably and unostentatiously, it consisted of no hazardous collection of events. Never for a moment was He the sport of circumstances, or of the rushing tides of time. Never once did He yield His own sense of right to the voices of the multitude, whether the clamour of foes or the more seductive appeals of companions and friends. No. There reigned supreme in Him great principles that determined His life, principles by which He invariably steered His course. To do the will of His Father,—the need of His life always pointed to that pole, that star ever burned clear before Him. To save His brother from themselves, from their folly and their sin, though in so doing He incurred their hate even unto death, that was His object. And when, at the close of His ministry, He said, "The Prince of this world cometh and hath nothing in me," He testified that during all the bitter warfare, Satan had never been able to make a lodgment in His soul; that though tried at every point of His being, He had at every point met the tempter in the weakness or strength of faith and driven him back. And when He rose triumphant over death, He made it manifest that He had conquered the conqueror in the chosen seat of His power, that He had reconciled humanity unto the Father, and had received power to draw the alienated and rebellious life of the flesh up into reconciliation with the will of God.

This was the life, the natural harmonized with the supernatural, that He lived. This is the life that He would have us live in our day and generation. We read the lives of the great and good of all lands and ages, and we thank God for them. As far as they had the spirit of Christ they reflect Him to us. Their victories are our victories. They are stars in our sky. But Jesus is our sun, the light and life-giving sun. O, come, let us adore Him—the babe, the man, the crucified, the risen and ascended Lord!

And what is His word unto us from the heaven of heaven where He sitteth on the right hand of the Father? The same word that He addressed to Peter and to Andrew, to John and to James, to Philip and to Matthew, when He first met them on earth,—Follow me. The same word that He spake to Peter when He addressed him, in the record of the last Evangelist, for the last time on earth, Follow thou me. Never mind what others do, or what I am to appoint them, Follow thou me. What is meant by this divine word? Simply this; live on earth as I lived. Let the law of the spirit of life that was in me be in thee likewise.

To this ideal of life. O my young brothers, I in the name of Christ, call you. Look to Jesus, for "looking begets liking." Consider His life, till every detail becomes living to you. Meditate on Him, imitate Him, follow Him as dear children. Thus

The idea of His life of imagination,
Into your study of imagination,
and day by day you shall be transformed into His image.

JAMES H. BALLAGH, B. A., '78, figures as partner in a Law, Land and Loan firm in Rockwell City, Iowa.

→ROYAL + COLLEGE.←

THE CURE OF SACCARN E DIABETES.

IN a paper by Dr. G. Felizet, read before the Academy of Sciences, August 14, says the *Journal d'Hygiene*, the author claims to have discovered a remedy for a disease usually regarded as incurable, Sacch. Diabetes. The author states that he has succeeded in putting an end to Glycosuria artificially produced in animals, and that the medicine that suppresses artificial glycosuria will likewise cure diabetes in a few weeks or months. There excels, he says, a bond of union between Artificial Glycosuria, Intermittent Diabetes and Confirmed Diabetes, and that bond is irritation of the rachidian bulb. It is not then in masking the disease by submission to the severities of a regime except from bread, feculents and sugar that the disease may be cured, but by tapping the very source of the production of sugar, that is to say, by suppressing the irritation of the bulb. Bromide of Potassium, by the elective sedative action that it exerts on the functions of the bulb, suppresses the effects of such irritation with a rapidity that is often surprising and in large and repeated doses cures very obstinate cases.

MALARIAL GERMS.

The cause of malarial diseases is said to have been discovered by Prof. Laveran, a French Savant of Val de Grace. It is a very minute organism, named by him *Oscillaria Malarie*. M. Richard, who announced the discovery in the French Academy of Science, has found these microbes in all the fever patients of the Philippeville Hospital in Algiers. They are located in the red blood corpuscles and completely destroy their contents. They can be rendered visible by treating with Acetic Acid, but otherwise it is difficult to detect them. They look like a necklace of black beads with one or more projections, which penetrate the cell of the corpuscle, and oscillate with a whip-like movement.

CIGARETTE-SMOKING.

Scarcely less injurious, in a subtle and generally unrecognized way, than the habit of taking "nips" of alcohol between meals is the growing practice of smoking cigarettes incessantly. We have not a word to say against smoking at suitable times and in moderation, nor do our remarks at this moment apply to the use of cigars or pipes. It is against the habit of smoking cigarettes in large quantities, with the belief that these miniature doses of nicotine are innocuous, that we desire to enter a protest. The truth is that perhaps, owing to the way the tobacco-leaf is shredded, coupled with the fact that it is brought into more direct relation with the mouth and air-passages than when it is smoked in a pipe or cigar, the effects produced on the nervous system by a free consumption of cigarettes are more marked and characteristic than those recognizable after recourse to other modes of smoking. A pulse-tracing made after the subject has smoked, say, a dozen cigarettes will, as a rule, be flatter and more indicative of depression than one taken after the smoking of cigars. It is no uncommon practice for young men who smoke cigarettes habitually to consume from eight to twelve in an hour, and to keep this up for four or five hours daily. The total quantity of tobacco used may not seem large; but beyond question the volume of smoke to which the breath organs of the smoker are exposed, and the characteristics of that smoke, as regards the proportion of nicotine introduced into the system, combine to place the organism very fully under the influence of the tobacco.—*Lancet*.

It has been suggested that one of the large rooms in the Royal be fitted up so as to make it a comfortable reading room. This might be easily done, and with but little expenditure, we might have, instead of our large well ventilated but rather cheerless den, a cosy carpeted room provided with tables, chairs, and all the leading medical journals of the day. The room used by the classes in medicine and materia medica would answer all the purposes much better than any other room in the building of the proper size, and is easy of access without toiling up long flights of stairs. It would certainly repay any small efforts in our part, to render it habitable, and also would prove a source of comfort to present and future students.

→CONTRIBUTED.←

"I."

EITHER nine out of ten of those whom we hear speak, or all English dictionaries and grammars, so far as I have consulted them, are wrong with regard to the sound of "i" in certain words. According to the books referred to, "i" has only two sounds, one simple, as in *tin*, and one diphthongal, as in *mine*, where the "i" sound is a combination of the sound of "a" in *far* and that of "ee" in *seek*. A very large majority of us, including myself, give that letter three distinct sounds, the two illustrated above, and another which seems to be a combination of the sound of "u" in *nut* with that of "ee"; and is illustrated by such words as *ice*, *light*, *knife*, &c., in which the "i" is not generally sounded as it is in *size*, *mine*, *mind*, &c. Which is correct? If grammarians and writers of dictionaries are right, it is high time for a large number of us to reform.

EMOTION.

WHAT a marvellous thing is our emotional nature! I think that is the name of what I want to talk about. We listen to or look at something funny, and our feelings are excited. The effect is pleasing. We, or at least I, in my ignorance of metaphysics, cannot generally tell the reason why we should be thus affected. We listen to a tale of suffering, real or fictitious, and our feelings are again stirred, we know not why; the effect as before is pleasing.

It would seem, indeed, that the enjoyment resulting from anything which stirs our emotions depends not on the kind of feelings excited, but on the extent to which they are excited. Indeed to many, a passage, for example, of a play which abounds in pathos causes the most intense enjoyment. It may seem contradictory to say that anything which causes our frames to be convulsed with sobs, and our eyes to be dimmed with tears, affords pleasure. And yet it does. Indeed, the most intense enjoyment I have ever experienced, next to that caused by the Binomial Theorem, arose from the most pathetic dialogue and action on the stage. Some say that they feel repulsion towards a piece which possesses much of the element of pathos—their enjoyment arising from what they call the humorous. This I cannot understand. To

me a passage of deep feeling affords more enjoyment than a dozen of those which make us hold our sides for laughter. If you would sing for me, sing a wild, weird melancholy strain, the more melancholy the better; sing such notes as might burst from a heart that is breaking. If you play for me, and wish to afford me pleasure, play something sad, such as a slave in his chains might compose, or a captive as he sighs for his native land. Another class of feelings, which gives us greater satisfaction, are those which are called up by exemplifications of courage and daring. Read for me the part which Douglas took in King James' sports, Lord Marmion's defiance of the Douglas, Ravenswood's desperate words on Lucy's marriage day—read almost anything from Scott; for in prose and verse he paints deeds of valour with a mastery had indeed. Away with your flimsy humour, jokes, fun, as you call it. Paint for me deeds of desperate courage or scenes of heart-rending pathos. Spare me, however, from representations of cruelty or treachery such as we find in the actions of Iago. Play not before me 'Titus Andronicus,' and the like. The philosophers will please pardon me for not defining 'emotional nature,' for I really don't know how. I have no idea what relation it bears to the will, the desires, or the conscience; but I strongly suspect that it has some connection with the imagination. If this is not the case, I humbly beg the pardon of the Kant-anchor-us club, individually and collectively.

→ CORRESPONDENCE. ←

"We wish it to be distinctly understood that the JOURNAL does not commit itself in any way to the sentiments which may be expressed in this department.

MORE TIME AT EXAMS.

To the Editor of the Journal:

NOW that such alterations, for the better undoubtedly, are being made in the Curriculum, &c., I believe is the time to suggest to the authorities a much needed change.

It is this: At examinations, the finals in particular, more time should be allowed for writing on the papers set than the two hours given heretofore. Well, why? Because justice and fairness demands it. As a rule the exams. are such that it takes the best-prepared and most nimble of the quick-witted chap who heads the list. Is it fair to the fingered student the full allotted time to answer all the questions put. But nature has made us different. There are those who, though knowing their subject thoroughly, cannot on account of a natural slowness (not laziness by any means) get through in such a short time. Had they time they could put in just as good papers as those of the quick-witted chap who heads the list. Is it fair to say the one has as good a chance as the other?

Again, there is the nervous student, from whom the fact that his time is very limited drives all he knows out of his head in the hour of examination, and it takes him some time to recover himself, if he recover at all. You may smile, but really the case is not uncommon.

You say, perhaps, that the time being extended the papers would be more verbose and show no more knowledge. I am glad that our professors prefer concise answers. I believe such they would get were more time given. The student could then re-write and condense some of his poorer answers. Paper is cheap enough. Besides with more leisure for thought he would not be apt to put in the trash that, sometimes, doubtless is served up. Moreover, there would not be the same danger of misinterpreting a perhaps mysterious question. The handwriting would be better undoubtedly, and thus the examiner's task would be eased. In short (though I have not mentioned half the advantages) every one would be pleased and benefited by the desired extension of time. I do not see what arguments can be brought against it.

With the host of professors we now have it would be no imposition on the examiner to have one or more in the room during the time of examination.

I plead for practically unlimited time being allotted for each paper, of course within reasonable bounds, however it may be arranged. The college may display some originality if she takes this step, but it is the right direction, and certainly the examination day will be more imposing.

Fancy putting the gist of a whole session's work on paper in four short hours.

I hope to see this idea that I have here set down, and of which many students have thought, ventilated and consummated in '82-3.

Yours,

TEMPUS.

To the Editor of the Journal:

IN almost every paper we pick up, we read of large donations and gifts given to colleges in Canada, and especially in the United States. For instance, the *Globe* of November 29th contains an account of the presentation to Montreal Presbyterian College of the "David Morrice Hall" and library. Now, sir, when I read that report, I was gratified to learn that there were such men in Montreal as David Morrice, who, for the sake of their church, would come forward and endow its colleges. But, sir, why cannot men of the Presbyterian faith in and around Kingston come forward and grant Queen's some such gift. I am certain that there are men in this city able to do it. In the past we have experienced their favours; may we also experience them in the future.

Yours, &c.,

'85.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 17th, 1882.

MR. EDITOR,—A recent number of the JOURNAL contained an invitation to alumni "to let themselves be heard from." Adopting the only possible means for this end I venture to send you a few jottings which, perhaps, may prove interesting to your readers. Since almost every arrival here sends home accounts of what he sees and hears, and as by these letters, whether private or public, the majority of Ontario people are familiar with the main

features of Manitoba, I shall confine myself to some points which, not being of so much importance are not so well known, but still may be of interest.

I presume the first thing which might be spoken of is the atmosphere. It has been remarked that it contains a larger proportion of oxygen than the atmosphere in the East. This is particularly noticeable in the great rapidity with which a fire spreads, and the fierce vigour with which it burns, so that when a fire breaks out it is almost impossible to extinguish it before it has completely destroyed its prey. This increased volume of oxygen may also account for the active life which the Manitobans live. Another characteristic feature—I might say the characteristic feature of Winnipeg—is the mud, which is not silicious as we have it in other places, but altogether carbonaceous. If left on the boots till it dries it comes off in cakes like dough. When quite dry it also burns readily. That is the good and useful side of it, but when we have rain the air is almost blue with blasphemy on account of the numerous falls which occur through its agency. In fact, when ladies go out they very often use canes to steady them. It is very remarkable how little rain moistens the ground and how soon it dries and hardens again. When dry and hard the sound of a horse galloping is the same as if it were on a stone pavement. Yet another property of the soil. It is this. After a heavy rain the water sometimes filters through and gets into our cellars. By the time it gets that depth it is quite hard. The Red River at Winnipeg is very treacherous. To one standing on the bank it seems almost as smooth as a lake, but let him take a boat and see how soon he will change his opinion. The current is not only very strong going down but there are several currents running in different directions. Suppose a man fell in. Perhaps one current would pull his head one way, while his feet would be drawn away in another direction by a counter current. No bathing therefore is indulged in. Some years ago the chief of police was bringing a prisoner over in a boat. Just after they left the shore the former gave the boat a sudden rock and over it went. The chief shot directly down, and there he was found the next day firmly glued to the bottom of the river, his feet having stuck in the mud. This was before they got to deep water.

Another feature which persons coming here are sure to notice is the brilliant display of the aurora borealis. Almost every clear evening it is visible, flashing and changing all over the north. It is not confined to this particular part of the heavens though. We often have it over the whole sky. It is composed of most delicate and beautiful tints, sometimes resembling a rainbow. The colors change their position, in fact they are always changing and forming new combinations.

Yours, &c.,

A. W. T.,
188 Jemima St.

SUSPENDERS for college breaches, is a Junior's definition of Faculty.

BY-LAWS REGULATING THE ELECTION OF CHANCELLOR OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

I. EVERY nomination shall be in writing actually signed by at least five members of the Council, and filed with the Registrar before the hour of 5 p. m. on nomination day, and no other nomination shall be allowed.

II. The Vice-Chancellor or Vice-Principal and Registrar shall scrutinize nomination papers; and in the event of there being but one candidate nominated, shall declare such candidate duly elected; but if more than one, then they shall declare the names of such candidates, and the Registrar shall forthwith take the necessary steps for obtaining the votes of the registered voters.

III. A candidate may at the said meeting or at any time within ten days thereafter signify his desire in writing, addressed to the Registrar to withdraw his name as such candidate; thereupon the remaining candidate, if only two were nominated, shall be held to be duly elected and shall be so declared, and if more than one candidate remain after such withdrawal, then the election shall proceed as if the candidate who has so withdrawn had never been nominated.

IV. For the purpose of taking the votes it shall be the duty of the Registrar to prepare and immediately after the expiration of ten days, to transmit to every graduate and alumnus referred to in the first sub-section of section nine of the Act constituting this Council a printed voting paper in a form to be approved of by the Vice-Chancellor and also the names of the candidates for the office of Chancellor.

V. He shall also transmit with such voting paper a letter approved of by the Vice-Chancellor containing full information as to the conditions of voting and the mode of returning the paper.

VI. Such voting papers shall be returnable on or before the fifteenth day of March, (after which no voting paper shall be received) and shall be opened by the Registrar in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor and any voter who may be present, on the first lawful day following, at the hour of four p. m.

VII. The Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar shall thereupon scrutinize and count the votes, and prepare a statement in writing of the result of the said election, and sign the same, and lay the same before the next meeting of the Council.

VIII. The Registrar shall also forthwith communicate to the several candidates the result of the election, and shall publish the same in some newspaper published in the City of Kingston.

IX. In the event of a vacancy before the expiration of the current term of office, the Vice-Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Principal and the Registrar shall give notice in one of the daily papers published in the City of Kingston that they will attend at a day to be therein named (and which shall be not less than four weeks after the first publication of the said notice) for the purpose of receiving nominations, as aforesaid, for a new election, and all proceedings shall then take place as is herein before provided for the election of a Chancellor save that the time for the return of the voting papers shall be two months after the date of their issue.

WHO ARE VOTERS?

Section nine, sub-section one of the Act constituting the University Council, defines who shall be voters at the election of Chancellor. It is as follows:—

"For the obtaining of a registration of such graduates and alumni of Queen's College as may desire to vote for elective members of council and for a Chancellor of the University of Queen's College, as hereinafter provided, and to be considered eligible for election to membership

in the Council, and such registration shall be a condition of any graduate or alumni voting or being elected; provided always that the Council shall not admit to such registration any alumnus actually attending classes in Queen's College, or any alumnus who may have left Queen's College without being a matriculant of two years' standing, or any graduate who has not matriculated at least once as an alumnus or student of Queen's College, or any alumnus who shall matriculate after the year 1879, until such alumnus shall become a graduate of said College.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE LIBRARY.

THE following books have been received as donations since first of May, 1882, and are acknowledged:

- Census of Canada. and 17 vols. Parliamentary papers
Dominion Government.
Statutes of Ontario. Ontario Government.
Smithsonian Report. Smithsonian Institution.
First Report of Bureau of Ethnology. "
15 vols. Reports, Department of the Interior, Washington.
3 " " Bureau of Education, "
1 " Chief of Ordnance Department, "
36 " Engineering Department, "
33 " Department of State, "
8 " Chief Signal Officer, "
13 " Coast Survey, "
8 " War Department, "
8 " Treasury Department, "
3 " Department of Agriculture, "
219 " Miscellaneous, from the Library of the late Hon.
J. Hamilton.
14 " Various old works. Mrs. Ewing, Hamilton.
5 " Old Mathematical works. Prof. Ferguson.
1 " Reports. Church of Scotland.
Picturesque Quebec.
Inglish' Dictionary of the Aneityumese Language. The
Author.
Report of the Observatory. Yale College.
Missionary Herald, 1881. A. D. Fordyce, Esq., Fergus.
Compend of Baptism. Rev. J. C. Hamilton.
Buchanan's Latin Psalms. Rev. Mr. Lawrie.
American Marathi Mission.
1 vol. University of Christiana.
Vestigia Celtica. Rev. Dr. Masson.
Confession of Faith. Rev. R. Campbell.
Calendars, &c., from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, St
Andrew's, McGill, John Hopkins, Knox (Tor.)
University College, Dalhousie. P. E. D. School
(Tor.), Trinity Col. School (Port Hope), and
Prospectus of the College of Ottawa.

"Did Mr. B.—call in my absence, John?" "No mum!
but Mr. Thank Heavens did, leastways when I told him
you were out, and asked what name to give you he said
kind of low like, "Missed her, thank heavens!"—*Ex.*

A LITTLE boy watched a bee crawling on his hand till
it stopped and stung him, when he sobbed, "I didn't
mind its walking about, but when it sat down it hurt
awful."—*Ex.*

SENIOR RE-UNION.

THE banquet of the class of 1883 was held in the
Burnett House on the evening of Dec. 21st. At about
9 o'clock the awe-inspiring seniors, together with repre-
sentatives from the different college societies as invited
guests, gathered around the table, which was well laden
with all known and many unknown delicacies. Judging
from subsequent events, the banqueters must have taken
a long fast in anticipation. The eatables were plentiful
and of excellent quality, and went under cover with an
ease and quickness that was astonishing, and yet so
marvellous was the capacity that almost two hours were
spent in hiding the good things provided.

Then followed no less than twenty toasts.

Mr. Dyde, the Chairman of the Banquet, proposed "The
Queen," which was responded to by a vociferous render-
ing of "God Save the Queen."

"Governor-General and Princess Louise" was proposed
by the Chair, and responded to by *three cheers and a
tiger.*

Mr. A. McLeod proposed "Army, Navy and Volun-
teers," highly complimenting the Canadian Volunteers
on all the qualities necessary for making them first-class
soldiers.

Mr. Skinner, in a highly eloquent style, briefly
responded, followed by Mr. Duff, a graduate of the Royal
Military College, who referred to the fact that several
graduates of the same institution had done their share
towards the settlement of affairs in Egypt.

"Our Alma Mater" was proposed by Mr. H. E. Young;
"Here's to Good Old Queen's" was sung in response.

Mr. Shanks, in proposing "The Arts Faculty," referred
with something bordering on eloquence to the success of
our Professors in the literary world, to their ability as
instructors, and to their gentlemanly bearing towards the
students. "They are Jolly Good Fellows" was sung with
enthusiasm in response.

The health of "The Royal College of Physicians and
Surgeons" was proposed by Mr. Ferguson. In reply Mr.
W. Anglin made reference to the "affair of the ladies" in
connection with the college, claiming that, as a result of
the contest, two medical colleges had been established in
the place of one, and acquitting the boys of the charges of
want of gallantry, rebellion, fear of rivalry, &c. Mr.
Moore and Mr. Mundell also spoke briefly in reply to the
same toast.

"Sister Universities" was proposed by Mr. Givan, who
spoke of the increasing good feeling which exists between
Queen's and other colleges. Messrs. McKay and West-
lake briefly responded.

Mr. J. McLeod, in proposing "Our Graduates," hinted
that the sons of Queen's seemed able to find their way to
all places, civilized and uncivilized. Replies were made
by Messrs. Knight and Givan, the former of whom said
that the graduates of Queen's won distinction in Medicine,
Law and Theology, but seemed comparatively deficient
as teachers.

(At about this stage it became patent that some of the
feasters at the northern end of the table became sleepy, a
fact made evident by the redness of their eyes.)

"Alma Mater Society" was proposed by Mr. A. L.
Smith, who showed the importance of the society to the
college. Mr. Givens, the President of the A. M. S.

responded, representing the society as the link of connexion between Graduate and Undergraduate, and between the different faculties. Brief replies were also made by Messrs. Anglin and Givan, the two Vice-Presidents.

Mr. Shortt proposed "Missionary Association and Y. M. C. A.," and showed the elevating and ennobling influence of such societies upon the students. Mr. J. Grant replied on behalf of the Y. M. C. A., and Mr. Anderson as representing the Missionary Association.

"Glee Club" was presented by Mr. Nicol, and was responded to by a speech from Mr. Shanks, and a song from members of the club.

Mr. H. R. Grant proposed the "Dialectic Club and Mathematical Society" in a humorous speech, which was well received. Mr. Britton responded with his usual facility of expression and abundance of humour. He rejected Idealism as inconsistent with the exploits of the evening, and approved of the philosophy of Sam Jones, whose "summum bonum" was dinner.

"Athletic Club, and Gymnasium, and Snow Shoe Club," was presented by Mr. Goold, and drew from Mr. Mitchell a humorous speech and song, and from Messrs. Shaw and McAulay speeches eulogistic of the prowess of Q. C. students. Messrs. Renton and H. E. Young also briefly replied.

Mr. Steele proposed "The Football Teams." Mr. A. McLeod and Mr. H. E. Young responded, the former for the Association Team, the latter for the Rugby Union.

"The Ossianic Society," proposed by Mr. Chambers, was replied to by two Gaelic songs, one by Mr. J. McLeod, and the other by Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Shortt presented the "Concursus Iniquitatis" with much enthusiasm. Judge Anglin responded with eloquence and wit. Mr. Moore replied for the "Concursus Virtutis" of the Royal College; and Mr. Mitchell repeated the "cry of the Court" in such a manner as almost to produce convulsions.

"Fellow Students" was proposed by Mr. Gow, and responded to with an appropriate song.

Mr. Britton proposed "The Press," to which Mr. McLachlan replied for the JOURNAL, Mr. Shannon in behalf of the NEWS, and Mr. Shanks on the part of the WHIG.

Mr. Rathbun gave "The Ladies," eulogizing those of Kingston in particular. Hearty response came in the shape of a song, "Maid of Athens," a speech from Mr. Patterson, in which he evinced an almost culpably thorough knowledge of his subject, and a short address by Mr. Westlake.

Mr. McLachlan, on behalf of the guests, proposed "The Graduating Class," to which Mr. Givan replied, and then presented "Our Guests."

The last toast of the evening, "Our Host," was proposed by the President, and responded to by Mr. F. Fralick, in behalf of the proprietor.

The toasts were interspersed by several songs, some of which were of the nature of replies, and others quite independent; of these we may mention that of Mr. Rathbun, as being especially well rendered.

The proceedings closed at two o'clock a. m., with "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen."

COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

A. M. S. ENTERTAINMENT.

THE first of the Alma Mater Society's series of monthly entertainments was held in St. Andrew's Hall on the evening of Friday, the 16th ult. An exceedingly good programme was presented to a large audience, introducing a number of the old friends of the society, among others,

Miss Maggie Bamford, Mrs. Rockwell, and Miss Agnew. Mr. J. Dunlop, first year in medicine, promises to prove a very strong addition to our already good list of readers and reciters. His rendering of "Jane Conquest" was such as to elicit a vociferous encore from the audience. The Glee Club shows up in good form once more. "Little Moses" took well, and "Steal Away" was decidedly good.

We would suggest that in the future the programme be a little shorter, as the hour was somewhat late when it was concluded on this occasion, and though it was a programme rarely improved upon in Kingston, many of the audience began to show signs of weariness towards the close.

FOOTBALL.

WE suppose that we may safely say that football is over for this fall at Queen's. Although our clubs have not been able to engage in as many outside matches as they would have wished, several local games have been played, with very satisfactory results, and the officers of the different clubs have cause to congratulate themselves on the success attending their efforts to increase the amount of interest taken in the game here. This year has seen the inauguration of a new venture, the organization of a Rugby football club at Queen's. Though this at first had the effect of weakening the Association team, this was soon straightened out by hard practice, and we feel confident that Queen's can boast a larger number of good Association players than she has had for some time past, while she further has a Rugby team, which, by next spring, intends taking a place second to none, if we may judge from the success already achieved. With only a week's practice the Rugby team met and closely contested a match with the R. M. C. Cadets, confessedly one of the finest, if not the finest, of our Canadian clubs, and in a match with the Brockville club our team was victorious by the rare score of four goals and three tries to nothing. Subsequently, a second match was played with the R. M. C., in which, though our men were beaten, they played in such a way as to draw forth well-merited encomiums of praise from the spectators. The last match played was one with the K. C. I. Club, in which Queen's was successful by four goals and several tries to nothing. With this good beginning we may safely expect great things from our Rugby Union Club next season.

THE SNOW SHOE CLUB.

TUESDAY of last week was the date for the annual meeting of this Club. The unanimous motion that Mr. J. Carr Anderson should occupy the chair, was carried, thereupon Mr. Anderson, with an eloquence that would rival that of the 'old man eloquent' himself, stirred the souls of his vast audience, already burning with enthusiasm for this manliest of sports, to fervent heat, which manifested itself throughout the whole meeting, by the order with which the proceedings were carried out. When this gentleman at length sat down, a fitting tribute, a storm of clattering impedimenta was paid to his elocu-

tionary powers. The retiring and modest Sec.-Treasurer, H. E. Young, then read his report. This was highly satisfactory; indeed, we do not believe that the club has ever before, during its long existence, been in such a flourishing condition. This is due mainly to the untiring exertions of Mr. Young, who has by his indefatigable labors been able to bring in a balance of \$17. Such a balance indeed speaks well for the club, especially when we remember that from the nature of this organization there is a constant and heavy drain upon its coffers. Then followed the election of officers for the ensuing year. Never, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, has there been so fierce a contest for these various positions of honor and trust. The late electoral contest of the Alma Mater Society, when compared with it, is completely lost in the shade of the back seats to which it has to retire. It was during the greatest excitement, riot, and risk of serious corporeal injury, that the members polled their votes. At last the following officers (the announcement bringing down the house) were declared elected.

Honorary President—W. E. D'Argent.

President—H. E. Young.

Sec.-Treasurer—A. G. Farrell.

Inspector Impedimentorum—H. M. Mowat, B. A.

Executive Committee—W. J. Shanks, G. Y. Chown,

Æ. J. Macdonell and J. C. Booth.

We should not place the Inspector Impedimentorum among the fierce contestants for office—he was re-elected by acclamation. This was due to the fact that the club recognized the great ability of this gentleman for this office, and because, notwithstanding his well known untiring industry and perseverance, he had not yet been able to complete his inspection, owing to the fact that the pedal extremities of some of the members are so large and requiring a corresponding magnitude of impedimenta, and by nothing less than a superhuman effort could the aforesaid gentleman have completed his task in the allotted time, one year. Therefore, it was agreed that he should be reinstated in office for another year, in his order that this important work might be finished. It is particularly desirable, if human foresight can prevent it, that no accident from faulty impedimenta should happen to mar the present prosperity and serenity of a club, by the shipwreck of any unlucky member on a snowbank. Recent disasters in the country require the most rigid investigation by the officers, and no one will be allowed to leave port without a certified ticket of leave.

The following amendments were "added to the constitution":

I. (a) That this club do meet every Friday, to deliberate on matters affecting its interests and prosperity.

(b) That, with Mother Nature's permission, we do hereby resolve that in future a weekly tramp on Saturday should be partaken of by each and every member.

II. That the hearty thanks and good wishes of the club are extended to the retiring officers for the able manner in which they have respectfully filled their offices. May they never want a friend.

III. That we, the members of the Q.C.S.C., after much anxious thought, do hereby seriously but heartily resolve, that owing to the dire and disastrous effect of co-education, at the Royal College, that no 'female women' whatsoever, be allowed, no matter in what capacity, to participate in any manner in our tramps. That we shall not peril the prosperity of this club by subjecting it to their baneful influences.

IV. God save the Queen.

PERSONAL.

A MCTAVISH, B.A., '81, is Treasurer of the Canadian Institute at Princeton, where he is pursuing his theological studies.

OUR old friend, Rev. J. C. Cattanach, M.A., '81, has left Dundee Centre, Que., and removed to Sherbrooke. He has lately been seriously ill, but has now fully recovered.

REV. Hugh Taylor, of Morrisburg, an old Queen's man, has received a unanimous call from the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Pakenham.

MR. David J. Greenshiels, of Montreal, who died lately, left \$5,000 to Queen's.

PROFESSOR Fletcher has been re-appointed an examiner in classics at Toronto University.

REV. A. MACGILLIVRAY, of Williamstown, another editor of the JOURNAL, has had his church enlarged and improved during the past summer. The cost was \$6,000, and yet that church has no debt.

GOWER GORDON, ex-'84, is in the hardware business at Guelph, and claims to be flourishing.

MARCUS SNOOK, B.A., '81, has returned to Kingston to finish his law studies. He reports several Queen's graduates to be studying law at Toronto and flourishing.

A DEPUTATION from the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Perth, called on their pastor, Rev. M. McGillivray, a few days since, and presented him with a New Year's gift in the shape of a purse of \$225. Mr. McGillivray, who by the way is a former editor of the JOURNAL, was presented with a purse of \$50 by the same congregation a short time since. All this speaks well for his popularity.

REV. GEO. MCARTHUR, B.A., a graduate of last year's divinity class, has recently been settled in Finch Presbytery of Glengarry. Mr. McArthur enters upon his duties in a large and promising field under most favourable auspices.

REV. WM. A. LANG, M.A., of Lunenburg, one of the JOURNAL's ex-editors, was granted three months' leave of absence by his congregation during the past summer. The rest accomplished the desired result, and he is at work again with renewed health and vigor.

→ DE + NOBIS + NOBILIBUS. ←

THERE was a fancy dress Carnival on the 29th Dec., at Peterboro, at which we learn that the seven students of that town appeared as undergrads of Queen's. It is also said that while the sophs were quite content with their own dazzling greatness, the freshmen endeavoured to palm themselves off as seniors before the wondering rustics of that place.

You ask what we would call it. We give it up. It is something altogether unprecedented as well as unparalleled in the records of student life. We refer to the fact that, in the midst of the festivities at the senior re-union, the door opened, and in stalked, uninvited, unexpected, a Fres —, but no, we have not the heart to write it, to let it be known that such a thing occurred at Queen's. Was it cheek? Too mild. Too mild! Was it downright, brazen-faced impudence? No, no, friend, that seems altogether wrong. Better give it up. We thought of calling it 18-carat, pure, unadulterated effrontery and impertinence, but now we have written it, it looks really very mild. Give it up, my son, give it up! If possible, dismiss it altogether from your mind, and should you ever chance to meet this curiosity in human form, thank the gods that our class of '86 contains one only of these affairs. In the meantime keep it quiet, tell it not in Japan.

We have at last full possession of a sanctum. Some of our readers may be inclined to disbelieve this fact, but fact it is, notwithstanding. Our premises are not yet as fully furnished as we hope them to be before long, and we may mention to our young lady friends, *en passant*, that our chairs have no cushions, and that a relic of what was once a toga at present has to do the duty of a pen wiper. The door of our sanctum, we may also mention, is furnished with a patent combination mantrap, provided as a safeguard against parody fiends and punsters. *Verbum Sapp.*

It seems hard that students should have to suffer for the sins of their professors, but the following episode tells a tale. — SCENE, at an evening party. — street, Toronto. Student of Toronto School of Medicine requests the pleasure of a dance from a society belle, who supposes him to be a Trinity man, and receives the answer, "Thank you, Mr. —, but I do not care to dance with a Trinity student." Student — "I beg your pardon, Miss —, but I think you are mistaken. I do not attend Trinity. I attend the Toronto School of Medicine." Miss —, "Oh! Then that alters the case. With pleasure, Mr. —," and the young lady proceeds to congratulate her companion on the stand taken by the faculty and students of the T. S. M. anent the recent troubles here.

A NUMBER of our students spent the vacation at Deseronto. The Belleville Ontario correspondent from that place, says that in the matter of taking the twist out of doughnuts they display an agility approaching the marvellous.

THE Rev. Geo. Bell, LL.D., Registrar, has been appointed Treasurer of Queen's, until the annual meeting of the Trustees, *vice* C. F. Ireland, B.A., resigned.

THE Corner Bookstore, so well known to students, has again changed hands, the present proprietor being Mr. F. Nisbet, late of Toronto. Mr. Nisbet has a great curiosity at his store just now, which he takes great pleasure in exhibiting. Call and see it.

→ ITEMS. ←

WE welcome to the field of college literature the *Morrin College Review*, published by the students of Morrin College, Quebec. Though there is, of course, room for improvement, the first number is exceedingly well edited, and by next month we expect a good deal from the *Review*.

A KISS.

'Twas the first kiss of Summer,
All fragrant and sweet,
From a lovely companion
In secluded retreat;
No sister, no kindred,
No rivals, no spy
Observed thy fair blushes,
For no one was nigh.

OSCAR Wilde says he pants to meet Roscoe Conkling. Now he should pant to meet some other celebrity, and then he would have a pair of pants—an article of dress he sadly needs.—*Norristown Herald*.

Over the garden wall,
Apple trees big and tall,
No apples as yet so hard to get
And you may bet
I'll never forget
The night that dog was on me set
Over the garden wall. —*Madisonensis*.

AN amateur editor has made a fortune by his pen. His father died of grief after reading one of his editorials, and left him \$150,000.

OH come where the cyanides silently flow,
And the carburets droop o'er the oxides below,
Where the rays of potassium lie white on the hill,
And the song of the silicate never is still.
Come, oh come, tum ti tum tum,
Peroxide of bromine and uranium!

While alcohol's liquid at 30 degrees
And no chemical change can affect manganese;
While alkalies flourish and acids are free,
My heart will be constant, dear Science, to Thee.
Yes, to Thee! Fiddle dum de,
Zinc, borax and bismuth, H. O plus C! —*Ex.*

No word was spoken when they met,
By either—sad or gay;
And yet one badly smitten was,
'Twas mentioned the next day.

They met by chance this autumn eve,
With neither glance nor bow,
They often come together so—
A freight train and a cow. —*Ex.*

WHY is it Bob always walks up to college? No, it's not because only two cranks are needed on a bicycle. Give it up? Because he is opposed to horses because they crib and he can't find an asteroid. —*Roch. Campus*.

"VIOLET, dearest, do you play that tune often?" asked Hugh Montrossor of his affianced. "Yes, pet, and when we are married I'll play it all the time." Then Hugh went out and shuddered himself to death. —*Midland Sem.*